The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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POETRY.

VAIN DISTINCTIONS.

"A man's a man for a' that."

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore,
Of the humblest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever swelling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest hinds are men—
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little reed-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills!
God who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Miscellaneous.

MIRA;

OR

The Marble-Hearted.

"Who is that beautiful girl yonder—the one dancing with Leslie? Do you know her, Paul?"

The young man addressed as Paul raised his eye-glass and looked long and steadily at the young girl and replied, "That is Mira Swain, the marble-hearted."

"Why do you call her the marble-hearted? It seems a strange name to bestow upon a beautiful woman."

"Yes, it is a strange name and very appropriate for yonder lady, who as the story goes, is like the icebergs of the Polar Sea."

"I do not question the fitness of the name, I only ask why it was given her.—She is by far the most beautiful girl in the room."

"Yes, she is beautiful," replied Paul, "but as heartless as she is pretty. She has had half the gentlemen in this room at her feet, but treats them all alike," said Paul, bitterly. "She is heartless, and is a great mystery to us all."

Warren Dagon smiled and said:—

"Please introduce me, Paul. I like her appearance, but I am a stranger to all present. Ten years in a foreign land renders one a stranger to his own family.—Any way I am a stranger here."

"I will introduce you with pleasure; but I caution you and kindly admonish you against loving her, for remember she is marble, and your heart will have to pay for it, if you do."

"Lead on, Paul, you have cautioned me of my danger, and I still remember the old adage, forewarned is forearmed. I am not a boy, Paul, to break my heart for a woman."

"Boys' hearts often bend when men's break," said Paul.

Mira Swain was pretty and an only daughter. Her slight, rounded form was perfect in symmetry. Her small mouth, with even, white teeth, half seen when her rosy lips dimpled into smiles, her rich black hair, which rippled over a broad white brow, was looped up from her face, and fastened at the back in a mass of shining curls, and gave a very beautiful effect to her appearance. She was also very prettily dressed, being attired in crimson silk, with an over dress of rich black lace fastened at the neck with a scarlet geranium blossom—a cluster of the same gleaming in her hair. Mira cared more for buds and blossoms than for pearls and diamonds. She was gay and brilliant, yet when any of her lovers spoke of the grand passion, she could be a very queen in her haughty self-possession.

Walter Dagon was introduced, and was very soon floating with her through the intricate mazes of the dance. He paid her the most assiduous attention throughout the evening. Mira knew him by report to be a gentleman of unbounded wealth and extensive travel. In his company, as the hours swept by, her interest deepened all the while in her noble admirer. Her young heart beat as it had never done before.

Warren Dagon was a brilliant conversationalist, and few men could be more fascinating than he, for he had travelled extensively in his own and foreign lands, and when he chose to exert himself to please, his dark, eloquent eyes, pure classic language and high-bred elegance of manners, were irresistably charming. He evidently desired to please Mira, and his manner toward her implied as much.

Mira listened spell-bound to his beautiful conversation, therefore awakening the jealous indignation of a dozen other less fortunate admirers. They felt themselves aggrieved, for she always treated them with such cool indifference. One lady, resplendent in brocade and diamonds, muttered to herself, "the marble-hearted is warming at last."

Mira cared little for admiration, and less for the opinion of her fashionable friend so freely expressed. She was walking in the cool piazza in the moonlight with young Dagon, listening to his musical voice, whose low, sweet tones were stirring a strange, wild melody in a heart that had never before vibrated with love. She was listening to a thrilling description of Rome, the eternal city enshrined on seven hills. He delineated with an artist's enthusiasm her grand old marbles and inspired paintings, over which the dust and decay of ages rest like the gray shroud on the bosom of the dead. In eloquent language he described the wonders of disentombed Pompoi. He pictured temples, theatres, and dwellings where lived and loved the people of two thousand years ago. He told her in flowing language, of the graceful mingrates, feathery palms, and while listening, she seemed to scale with him the dangerous passes of the Alps, and stood in breathless awe looking up the dizzy heights crowned with ice and snow. And in imagination she wandered down the golden Nile and admired the rich beauty of its fertile valleys, and gloriously beautified by its frequent inundations. His voice took a deeper and sweeter tone when he described the ruined cities of the far East, the fretted arches and vast cathedrals of the Old World, made grand by the work of art, and rainbow painted windows, whose artists dying, left immortal names behind them, way marks for other gifted spirits, who are destined to follow them down the broad aisle of coming ages.

She drank in the tones of his softly modulated voice, making no note of time. When supper was announced, he led her to the table. During the repast she watched him narrowly, and when wine was served she became pale with excitement. She offered him a glass with a smile; he gave her a searching look and refused it, calling for water. "Nature's purest beverage, I drink to you. May love and happiness be your portion in life."

"Thank you." It was all she said, but a bright smile rewarded him better than words. Mira had indeed met her affinity. Love budded in their hearts that night, and ere the year had passed it blossomed into a hymenial wreath.

It was moonlight upon the Hudson.—The home to which Warren Dagon took his young bride was beautiful with vines and summer blossoms. He and Mira were walking arm in arm on the cool piazza, conversing of the past and dreaming bright dreams of the future—long years to come, crowned with earthly happiness.

"I never could comprehend the reason that your friends called you marble-hearted. You were never cold to me, darling," said he drawing her down to a seat by his side.

"It is a sad story, dear husband; let us sit here in the moonlight, and I will tell you of my fair young sister, who died three years ago. I shall never again meet a spirit like hers, so proud, so pure and free. Elsie was but seventeen when she gave her heart to Atwell Chandler. He loved Elsie, but he loved the wine cup better. He was no ordinary man; many and rich were the gifts bestowed upon him by nature. He was a dark-haired man, with eyes of rare depth and feeling. He was very handsome; in manner he was gentlemanly and pleasing. We all loved him; father loved him as a son and so gave him Elsie. They were married and went to dwell in his beautiful home in the South, and for a few years they were happy.

Then Atwell began to neglect his business for a downward path, which ended in a drunkard's grave. Five years from her bridal Elsie came home broken-hearted. Atwell died by his own hand, for they found him in the summer house with his brains blown out by a pistol-shot; and my dear, beautiful sister came to her girlhood's home broken-hearted; came home to die.

It was just such a night like this, a beautiful night in midsummer, when Elsie died. She lay upon her pillow looking so white and fair. She was perfectly calm, no fear of death thrilled her pure spirit; her face would have charmed Raphael, it was so spiritual in its childlike beauty. If the angels on the other shore are fairer than Elsie in her dying hour, then indeed, will heaven be glorious in its brightness.

I knew that she was dying, for I saw the hue of death steal over her features. Her bright eyes were growing dim to earthly sight, yet they had a strange inward light, as though her spirit had penetrated the gloom of her immortal day, which shines with eternal summers in the city of God. As I stood by her bedside moistening her lips with water, and wiping the cold dews of death from her forehead, her long, silken eye lashes were lifted for a moment, and fixing her eyes upon me with an expression of earnestness and tenderness, she said:

"Mira, sister, this is death. My weary feet are even now treading the brink of the river that rolls between the other world and this; I do not fear to die; 'tis joy unutterable to know that I am almost home. Poor Atwell! I shall soon meet him again. The morning of his life was very fair, giving promise of a long, useful day, but his sun went down in darkness before it had reached the meridian, and his own hand hastened its untimely setting. I trust I may find him in the land to which I am going. Mira, promise me that you will never marry a man who is not temperate, for intemperance is the fountain of misery. Think how many bright homes are made desolate by it. Fatherless and motherless children go down in sorrow to the grave, and wives and little children are made to suffer more than death by intemperance. O, Mira, I would far rather have you die now, while your heart is pure and free from sorrow, than have you live, and in the long years to come find misery and woe in a drunkard's home. Remember poor Atwell, and promise what I wish."

"I promise, and may Heaven help me to keep my promise," I replied.

She smiled and whispered, "I am going to sleep, good night, sister." It was a long good night to me, for ere the rising of the morning star, Elsie, my beautiful sister, had gone to meet her God.

There was not one in all my circle of friends and acquaintances who refused wine in the festive halls, and many of them imbibed freely of strong stimulants. I turned coldly from them all. There was nothing to attract my love, and I could not marry any one of them and keep my promise to Elsie. I kept my promise sacredly unbroken, and my coolness to all who whispered of love, won for me the name of 'marble-hearted.'"

"Till I came, darling," he said, drawing her nearer to his bosom.

"Yes, till you came; and though I loved you dearly, had you drank that glass of wine, I should have refused to marry you. Oh, Warren, you can never know what unutterable joy I experienced when you refused the cup I offered you."

"May Heaven and the spirit of your sweet sister help me to be worthy of your love, for it was the happiest hour of my life, when I met with Mira, the 'marble-hearted,'" said he smiling.

"Yes, it was a happy hour, and I know by the sweet content of my heart, to-night, that the spirit of Elsie is smiling upon me for having so faithfully kept my promise."

A Celestial Utopia---How Shakers Live ---Their Creed and Deportment.

The Mount Morris *Constitution* says: The community of Shakers, near this place, have occupied their present position about thirty years, and the principal buildings built by them, and their dimensions, are as follows:

The grist and flouring mill is of brick, with stone basement, three stories high and four run of stone, two for custom and two for flouring, and was built in 1848.

Near by this and south of it is the saw and shingle mill, three stories—the two upper lofts of wood. In the second loft the lumber is sawed; the upper loft is occupied by machinery, plaining mill, &c. This building is forty-five feet wide, and sixty-six feet long. The water that carries these mills is taken out of the Cusheque Creek, about forty rods above the mills, and much of the expenses on this improvement was incurred in building a costly dam and the races to and from the mills. The tail race is about sixty rods long, and deep, especially where it passes under the canal. The public around them are greatly benefited by this improvement, and so is the State, while the community do not receive over two per cent. per annum on this costly outlay. Yet the county and State levy a heavy tax on the property. These buildings stand at the junction of the Genesee valley and Danville canals.

They have also erected a brick dwelling house 50 by 98 feet and four stories high. This building stands on a rise of ground about fifty rods southwest from the mills, and for finish and architectural beauty has no equal in the Genesee valley. In this house resides the largest family of this community.

At the South of the house stands their church for public worship, where, when the weather is favorable, they hold forth their peculiar views to all who may please to attend every Sabbath. They have a commodious broom factory, and a laundry with steam power attached, where they do up washing with a mill invented at New Lebanon, and patented by David Parker, of Canterbury, N. H. A commodious stock barn was erected some three years ago, three stories high and one hundred and ninety feet long, forty feet wide, with a wing for a horse barn thirty-four by forty-four feet at the north end. The cows are stabled in the ground loft, and here they are stabled and milked summer and winter. In this particular they are much ahead of the dairies about them, and of the agricultural community at large in this part of the state. They fill their barn with hay which is drawn in on the third loft and pitched down into ample reservoirs below.

About three-fourths of a mile from the main village, in a southwest direction, is the West family, so-called, with one commodious dwelling, a laundry, thirty by forty feet, with a wing, twenty-two by thirty feet, and two stories high. They have also a barn fifty by one hundred feet base, four stories, with slaughter house and shed attached. This barn is designed for horses, with granery, drying room, carriage and store rooms, &c. The hay is taken in on the third loft, and is discharged into reservoirs below.

These are the principal buildings of this family, and here applicants from without apply for admittance. These people are intensely loyal and very much attached to a free government and constant and consistent opponents of oppression in every form, and always have been from the beginning. Here in the midst of plenty can be seen the practical and successful workings of a joint interest, a rock on which so many have fallen.

This people maintain a united joint interest in all their churches, and has for more than three-quarters of a century; and they declare that this was taught and established by Jesus in his primitive church while he was on earth, and again made known to them by a new divine revelation, being an original law to govern man in his normal state before he fell from his rectitude; and without this there can exist no genuine brotherly love; and that they are now ready to challenge the scientific world to produce a parallel, and invite the moralists of the day to come and investigate the universal law of nature that has always governed the heavens, and begin already to show its beauties on earth in their eighteen institutions throughout the State where they are located.

They also testify that Jesus lived free from marriage and money, and that they followed his example in this respect, and admire above all things a pure virgin life, and hence they not only forsake the marriage relations, but declare unrelenting war against every sexual indulgence of that base, corrupt nature, or that leads to it in any shape or form. And it must be and is acknowledged by those who are best acquainted with them, that they now stand in the first rank of moral science. Any one will acknowledge this by visiting this people, and see and feel the spirit that pervades all their movements. As they now stand before us and we see their unflinching confidence in the principles they advocate, no one can doubt their sincerity. Let traducers say what they will about them, their cheerful sobriety and ever modest and unassuming behavior and honest and upright dealings command our respect.

Pilgrims on the March.

About this very time of the year tens of thousands of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgressions of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernaut, the "Lord of the world," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the southern part of Orissa, lying about 300 miles from Calcutta, for 700 years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in number until the year of the fatal famine, when the whole country was strown with dead. Five years or so ago the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in honor of Juggernaut, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old, the great festivals were never deemed complete unles the triumphant path of the god had been stained with the blood of his worshipers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now. If a devotee flings himself down before the idle, the Brahmins cry out it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still costs hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the wayside, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree, when the city is most overcrowded with pilgrims. The poor wretches are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernaut stands in a large inclosure in the centre of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black Basalt in front of the principal gate, brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large town, and about 640 persons are employed to minister to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office it is to put water and a tooth-pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning as if he were a faded London beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, 120 dancing girls to amuse him in his heavy moments, and 3,000 priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on year after year—is going on in the midst of this hot month of July, while the pilgrims throng every road which leads to the shrine.

How the Chinese go to Church.

The congregation is composed principally of men and boys, dressed in their everyday clothes. Some of them stare about them, or talk with each other. Instead of sitting down and paying attention to what is said, many stand up and walk about.—Perhaps some will come up to the speaker and try to look over his book, if he reads from the Bible; or they will examine the foreign stove, if it is cold weather and there is a fire in it; or they will stand in front of the clock and watch it for awhile. Others have with them parcels of merchandise, or a fowl, or some vegetables, etc., they have bought, or wish to sell; and if it is warm weather, very many will strip the upper part of their bodies naked, and fan themselves, so as to be as cool as possible.

Oftentimes, unless forbidden to smoke, several engage in smoking little pipes full of tobacco, having first struck a fire by means of a flint and piece of steel and some very dry paper. Almost every Chinaman carries about with him his pipe and tobacco and materials for striking fire.—Sometimes a beggar woman will enter the chapel and bawl out lustily for cash. It is a very common practice for most of those who come, to stay but a short time, and when one goes out, all of his mates and friends usually follow. If an idol procession, or a mandarin and his retinue are passing along the streets, or some sudden or unusual noise is heard, the boys and most of the men rush out to see what is to be seen; after which, some of them will perhaps come back. Very few are regular hearers of the Gospel, and fewer still come in for the purpose of hearing about Jesus. Almost all who come are prompted by motives of curiosity."

Fearful Storm and Scenes in the West ---Suicide of Swedes.

St. Louis, July 3.—Advices from Dubuque, Iowa, says that fearful storms have passed over the lower part of Clinton county. Fences were swept away like chaff, trees wrenched out by the roots, cattle, hogs and poultry were taken up into the air and carried a great distance and killed. At Malone, a small station on the north-western road, nearly every house in the village was leveled to the ground.—One woman was killed and several others severely wounded. The damage to property is estimated at several thousand dollars.

Kansas papers say that a colony of Swedes, who were encamped on Haw river in temporary shanties, en route for the back settlements, were suddenly engulphed by the late rising in the river, and not being able to escape, thirteen committed suicide, and the remaining twenty were submerged in the water.

A government contractor just from Fort Sully, makes the following report:—"There has been no rain of any account north and west of Sioux city, and but little beyond Omaha, below Council Bluffs. The damage is very great from Philips to Braig Station. The St. Joseph road track is under water. There have been no rains for four days past. Capt. Bortle, of the steamer Mountaineer, at a creek below Council Bluffs, saw twenty-seven dead bodies taken out, the bodies of women and children drowned from a sudden rise of the rivers.

The Solar Eclipse in August.

Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.

The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about 140 miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns.

Leesburg, Magnolia, Clinton, Fayetteville, Carthage, Lexington, Mocksville, Wilkesboro, and Boon, in North Carolina; Blountsville, Taylorsville, Kingsport and Union, Tenn.; Estliville, Va.; Mount Pleasant, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Harrodsburg, Louisville, Ky.; Corydon, Newton, Haysville, Maysville, Bruceville, and Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Greenup, Shelbyville, Stonington, Springfield, Petersburg, Bath, Macomb, and La Harp, Ill.; Burlington, Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Oscaloosa, Monroe, Mitchellville, Des Moins, Boonsboro, New Munch, Lake City, and Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports, together with the error of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Oceervatory, Washington.

There are over 1,000,000 of people on the Pacific slope. San Francisco, not 25 years old, has 150,000 inhabitants. Her manufactures amount to $30,000,000. The Pacific slope exports $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of bullion annually. The wheat crop of California and Oregon is 25,000,000 bushels in a year. San Francisco, in one year, loaded 160 vessels for China, and exported $10,000,000 worth of merchandise and minerals to that country.

PUTTING THEIR FOOT IN IT.—A very curious mode of trying the title of land is practiced in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the client, and not the lawyer, who puts his *foot in it*.

Seven horse thieves have within two years been shot or hung in Jersey county, Ill., without judge or jury.

There are probably not less than 100 colored men now in Rome preparing for the Catholic priesthood. The majority of them will become teachers of the freedmen in the South.

Conant, successor of Raymond as chief editor of the New York *Times*, is a son of the distinguished Hebrew scholar and Professor, Rev. T. J. Conant.

Thos. Ball's equestrian portrait of Washington was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the Public Garden at Boston. Several thousand spectators were present.

Three tons of solid silver bricks from Colorado, sealed in leather sacks, reached Chicago, one day last week.

Stereoscopic Views.

We invite particular attention to our selection of views. They contain some of the finest views in America, embracing

NIAGARA,

NEW YORK CITY

Agricultural.

Japan Clover---What is it?

MR. EDITOR:—A worthy citizen of our county has intimated that I may do some service to the public by a few words in your paper upon the character and qualities of this new forage plant. From various parts of the State, specimens of "yellow Clover" and "Rabbit-foot Clover" have been sent me, with an inquiry if these are Japan Clover. It is often a good mode of ascertaining what a thing is, to learn first what it is not.

WHAT IT IS NOT.

Let me say then that Japan Clover is not any plant that has been known more than eight or ten years in this State. So far as I have seen or heard, it is not yet found east of Mecklenburg county, except where it has been sown within two years past: though westward it is extensively naturalized to the top of and beyond the Blue Ridge. It is not a true Clover, with flowers growing in heads upon the end of the stem or branches; nor are its flowers either red, yellow or white. It does not come into flower until Autumn. So that any plant flowering in this part of the State in Spring or summer, is not the Japan Clover.

WHAT IT IS.

Now as to what it is. Its leaves are not unlike those of the "yellow top Clover," wedge shaped, from one-third to one half inch long, and about half that width. The main leaf stalk is about one-eighth of an inch long, much shorter than in the yellow Clover. The flowers, but a few together, grow in the forks of the leaves.—They are very small and of a pale purplish color; or whitish with purple veins. These produce small pods, rather long than broad. In poor soils this plant attains but a few inches in height, but in rich lands reach two feet and can be cut like Clover.

ITS VALUE.

As to its value as a forage plant, it will probably be of much service to the South, as it grows upon land otherwise useless, and cattle greedily devour it and thrive upon it. But it is only in poor land that I am disposed to recommend its introduction. I am satisfied that when Clover and Blue Grass can be profitably cultivated, they will produce a much heavier forage than can be gathered from Japan Clover within an equal space. Besides they come into use in Spring and early Summer; while now, the first week in July, Japan Clover is but two to four inches high on the [illegible] and others, have gone to seed and been mowed.

M. A. CURTIS.

Icelanders, where two horses are to be tied, hitch the tail of each one to the head of the other.

Replace all bars where you pass often by strong gates, and then wonder that you didn't do so before.

What do people whitewash the trunks of trees for? Just as well whitewash themselves, for soap and scrubbings answers the same purpose for trees as men.

Poles five feet high for Lima beans are just as good as those that are ten, and better, as it is bean nature to get the top of its post before it steadies down to the work of bearing fruit.

Mr. Harris, of the Agriculturist, thinks the coming plow will be made of steel. It is lighter, stronger, easier on the team, does better work, and the saving of points alone, soon pays its cost.

To propose to enrich the soil by throwing hard clumps of manure around over the surface is as rational as to attempt to fatten a cow by causing her to swallow beans whole.

Rats and mice possess a great liking for oil of Rhodium, and if a single drop is put upon the bait in a common wire trap, they will risk anything to get it. It will cost about a cent a drop.

The *Cottage Gardener*, London, says earthing up potatoes diminishes the product and retards the tubers. Long experiments in England have proved the fact that hilling up the potato will reduce the crop one-fourth.

Onions, one year with another, are as profitable a crop as can be raised on small places, where manure, clean soil and plenty of muscle can be had. Somehow the market is hardly ever well supplied with them.

It is a wonder that mules are not used more for farming purposes. Their power of endurance is far greater, they will perform double the amount of labor in a given time, and live on less than one-half the quantity of food, on an average, and nearly three times as long as the horse.

An old cloth placed in the crotch of an apple tree will decoy the apple worm into laying its cocoons underneath it, where they are easily gathered up and destroyed; or, a hay band may be twisted around the trunk, and slipped up and down every few days to destroy the cocoon. So says the *Entomologist*.

Gapes in Chickens are caused by a little red worm in the throat, which is visible to the eye. Anything that gets them out cures the evil—a twisted horse hair, a feather swab, caustic, etc., are all recommended. A good preventive is to keep the chicks away from the forage grounds and roosts of the old fowls, and *cook* their food.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.

Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Holding no office of trust or emolument under the government, the sincerity of our opinions in regard to its administration, its general character, and its effects and influences upon the people living under it, cannot be called into question. We have heretofore maintained, and shall continue to advocate and uphold those views which we deem best calculated to secure the greatest amount of constitutional liberty, and promote the increased prosperity of all classes.

Emancipation, as the result of the war, had brought an entirely new element into the arena of politics. It became matter for speculative enquiry, how the newly enfranchised class of freedmen would deport themselves under their changed condition,—in what manner they might use their freshly acquired right.

We are not giving utterance to mere partizan declarations when we say that we have been most agreeably disappointed. The result up to this time has gone far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Despite of occasional tumult and riot, there has been a greater prevalence of law and order, less of the exhibition of the fiercer passions of human nature, than had heretofore ever been exhibited by a servile race, suddenly brought face to face, on terms of political equality with their former masters.

Leaving out of view some few exceptional instances of demoralization, the large majority continue to prosecute their industrial pursuits, and have made manifest their determination to discharge the duties of citizenship in such a manner as not to disgrace the boon of freedom which had been conferred upon them. In the present posture of our affairs, in this regard, it may be both useful and instructive, to turn elsewhere, to other regions of the globe, and see how matters may be progressing amongst a community similarly circumstanced with ourselves.

Let us take a glance at the West India Islands, where emancipation took place under more favorable circumstances than with us; where the owner received compensation, and the peaceful relations existing between master and servant were not rudely and suddenly severed by the strong hand of military power. What, we ask, do we find of encouragement or of hope for us in their experiment? We insert from a recent work on the West Indies, by Captain Trollope, giving his views and experiences, whilst making a tour of the islands:

He says: "To an Englishman who has never been in a slave country, or in a region where slavery once prevailed, the negro population is of course the most striking feature of the West Indies. But the eye soon becomes accustomed to the black skin, and the thick lip, and the ear to their broken "patois," which is the nearest approach to English which the ordinary negro ever makes. When one has been a week amongst them, the novelty is all gone. It is only by an exercise of memory and intellect that one is enabled to think of them as a strange race. But how singular is the race of Creole negroes—of negroes, that is, who are born out of Africa. They have no country of their own, yet have they not hitherto any country of their adoption, for though regarded as free laborors in these British Isles, they are still a servile people in a foreign land. They have no language of their own, nor have they as yet any language of their adoption, for they speak their broken English, as uneducated foreigners always speak a foreign language. They have no idea of a country, and no pride of race; for even among themselves the word "nigger" conveys their worst term of reproach. They have no religion of their own, and can hardly, as yet, be said to have, as a people, a religion by adoption; and yet there is no race which has more strongly developed its own physical aptitudes and inaptitudes, its own habits, its own tastes and its own faults. The West Indian negro knows nothing of Africa, except that it is a term of reproach. If African emigrants are put to work on the same estate with him, he will not eat with them, and regards himself as a creature immeasureably the superior of the new comer. But he has made no approach to the civilization of his white fellow citizens, whom he imitates as a moukey does a man.

He is capable of the hardest physical work, and that probably with less bodily pain than men of any other race; but he is idle, unambitious, as to wordly position, sensual, and content with little. Intellectually, he is apparently capable of but little sustained effort, but singularly enough, here he is ambitious. He burns to be regarded as a scholar, puzzles himself with fine words, addicts himself to religion for the sake of appearances, and delights in apeing the little graces of civilization. If you want to win his heart for an hour, call him a gentleman, but if you want to reduce him to despairing obedience, call him a negro. He despises himself thoroughly, and would probably be content to starve for a month if he could appear as a white man for a day; but yet he delights in signs of respect paid to him and is always thinking of his own dignity.

I do not think that education has as yet done much for the colored man in the Western world. He can always observe, and often read; but he can seldom reason. A little makes them happy, and nothing makes them permanently wretched. On the whole, they laugh, and sing, and sleep through life, and if life were all, they would not have so bad a time of it. After all, what we should desire first, chiefly,—is the truth? It will avail nothing to humanity to call a man a civilized Christian, if the name be not deserved.—Philanthrophy will gain little but self-flattery and gratification of its vanity by applying to those whom it would serve, a high sounding, but false nomenclature.

God, for his own purposes,—purposes which are becoming more and more intelligible to his creatures,—has created man of inferior and superior race. Individually the state of an Esquimaux is grievous to an educated mind; but the educated man, taking the world collectively, knows that it is good that the Esquimax should have been made such as he is; knows also, that his state admits of improvement; but should know also, that neither Esquimaux, nor Indian, nor Negro, can be changed by the stroke of a wand."

Certain deductions, which flow legitimately from the foregoing, we would now wish to impress upon our readers. They are *firstly*, that the civilization and advancement in mental culture and morals, and increased industry, must be the work of time, and of the influence and aid of a superior race. And furthermore, that in spite of the boasted humanitarianism of England in times past and present, and her incessant attacks in former years upon the institution of slavery whilst in existence in the Southern States, we are constrained to say, that the condition of our slave population was greatly in advance of the West Indian blacks. And that, notwithstanding the terrible devastations of war, the South is again rapidly restoring her waste places, while some of the more fertile portions of the island of Jamaica have relapsed into original jungle and forest during a period of profound peace in the island.

The freedmen of the South are sending forth into the markets of the world heavy exports of cotton, thus regulating the foreign exchange of the country and throwing the balance of trade in our favor, whilst in those tropical islands teeming with fertility, their highly valuable products, with every effort on the part of the home government to foster them, have been constantly on the decrease.

Onions.—Why are not more of them raised and sent to market? Wethersfield, in Connecticut, where land rates at ever so much an acre, has for many years grown vast quantities. They can be raised here and sent to northern markets, and sold for a good profit to our farmers. Who will try it?

PEACHES.

We noticed recently, in passing through a field near town, that a portion of it was under a separate fence, and laid off in drills. The green growth in this enclosure, at a distance, had struck our eye as somewhat peculiar; and in order to satisfy our curiosity, we mounted the fence for closer inspection. The crop proved to be thousands of young peach trees, the kernels having been sown in these drills. The owner, whoever he may be, will have enough to plant an orchard of vast extent. The yield of fruit when the trees are at their best, after transplanting, will be enormous. The very kernels, if a demand should again spring up, as was the case some years ago, will help to replenish the household treasury. The fruit from these trees, should they all come to perfection, will make at least one mess for New York with Brooklyn and the suburbs thrown in.

Mimosas.

These trees are now in full bloom; and, owing to the delicate downy softness of their blossom, are truly beautiful. They must hail from a warm latitude originally. They alone of our trees that endure the winter, present the appearance of a tropical origin. The delicate and beautiful humming birds hover around them and the bee and the butterfly are diving into the feathery blooms for the honey that lies in them. The tree belongs to the variety called the sensitive; and at night its myriad leaves are folded, to open again, to greet the sun at his coming. They are certainly highly ornamental as shade trees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—E. A. Vogler, Esq., offers excellent Seed Wheat for sale.

See Sheriff's Tax notice.

Last Friday morning the United States authorities at New York, made a raid upon the Cuban fillibusters on Gardiner's Island, which is 130 miles from New York, and fifteen from New London, Conn. The Deputy Marshal's posse consisted of fifty men, and succeeded in arresting 147 men who were mostly Americans, quite a number of them being from the South.

The prospects for cheap bread for the people were never more promising than at present. The wheat harvest of the Central and Western States will, this year, be one-third greater than ever before.

Clean the Cellar.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "Diptheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many other most serious illnesses, have their origin in cellars both in city and country; and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that at all times they are in a dry, sweet, wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families, living in the country away from the pestilential vapors of the cities, be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases? There is a reason for it, and we can point it out. They arise from the indifference manifested to the observance of hygienic rules and the violation of sanitary laws. Cleanliness is essential to health, and it is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil imp Disease ought to be kept at bay, and he would be better if an observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad conditioned cellars, small, close sleeping rooms, stoves—these are all agents of evil, and are fast making the homes of farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consideration?

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

"DEMOREST" Fashion magazine, for August, one of the most welcome publications of the kind, is on our table. It is fully equal to all in the fashionable world. Demorest, New York.

"HEATH AND HOME," an excellent Family weekly, comes to hand regularly. It is a choice paper, and its stories are full of interest. Pettingill, Bates & Co., New York.

"PETERS MUSICAL MONTHLY," for July, contains a rare collection of literary, musical and poetical articles. Only 30 cents a number, or $3 a year. J. L. Peters, publisher, Broadway, New York.

"THE RECONSTRUCTED FARMER," a monthly Magazine, devoted to the Farm, the Garden and the Household, published at Tarboro, N. C., by Messrs. Thigpen & Dancy, at $2 per annum. It is neatly printed and ably conducted, and contains a great deal of useful information.

A Terrible Conflagration in South Carolina.

A terrible conflagration has been raging [illegible] Horry county, S. C. It broke out near the upper end of Ocean Bay, not far from the sea-shore, and has reached the Wilson estate lands on the Waccamaw, six miles above Conwayboro, having burned over a distance of nearly twenty miles. The average breadth of the fire is unknown.—The country through which it passed is literally burned up. Bay after bay and swamp after swamp have been made bare of all undergrowth, and the trees and timber completely destroyed. The savannahs, with the turpentine boxes, are made sterile wastes. The hot, dry weather rendered it impossible to check the onward flames. It was yet burning on Saturday. Twenty thousand turpentine boxes have been burned. The earth is left bare behind the fire. The cattle range is destroyed for the season; the deer unsheltered, and the rattlesnakes made to seek a new hiding place, or be destroyed by the fire estimated that over 100,000 acres of land were burned over. At night the heavens were brilliant from the lurid flames, and the clouds of smoke that arose by day were but portents of the fiery storm beneath. To this fire we can attribute the hazy appearance of the atmosphere throughout the South for the past week.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Omaha reports say Gen. Carr's recent Indian victory was more complete than at first stated. Four hundred horses and mules, a large quantity of powder, five tons of dried buffalo and nine hundred dollars of captured money was given Mrs. Weizei, a white woman who was recaptured. This was the body of Indians that fought Forsyth last year.

A *Herald* Montana dispatch says Eastman and another man were attacked and wounded recently a few miles from Fort Benton. The citizens in retaliation killed three Indians who were in town.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.—Acting Commissioner Douglass has decided that parties operating as authorized distillers of grain, who may desire to distill from fruits during the fruit season, may do so under their license as grain distillers, subject to all the assessments and liabilities of grain distillers, and without being entitlen to any of the exemptions afforded by the law to fruit distillers. Parties desiring the benefit of the exemptions must qualify in every respect as fruit distillers; and if the distillation is to be on premises previously used as a distillery all operatinns must be permanently discontinued before the distillation from fruit is commenced.

A New York company have prepared a vessel to carry beef from Texas in a fresh state. It is lined with felt, and the hold is kept at the freezing point by chemical means. Four hundred tons of beef is its capacity.

The rice crop of South Carolina promises to equal the great yield of 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

PARDONED.—We learn that Stephen Hardy, Wm. Shaver, and Geo. W. Rex, who have been confined in Rowan jail since the last term of our Superior Court, undergoing judicial sentence, have been pardoned by his Excellency, Gov. Holden. Hardy had been convicted of manslaughter in killing Daniel Shaver, and the other two of some high misdemeanor.—*North State.*

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—We learn that Young Harris, colored, of Rowan county, who was convicted of the murder of his step-son at the Spring term of Rowan Superior Court in 1868, and whom the Supreme Court granted a new trial, was tried and convicted of manslaughter at Yadkin Superior Court last week.—He was sentenced by Judge Cloud to ten years, hard labor in the Penitentiary.

North State.

RELEASED.—J. H. Overby and James McKeill, confined in Wake county jail for violation of the revenue laws, were discharged from confinement on Saturday las upon Overby paying $100 which had been subscribed for his relief, and taking the insolvent oath. McKeill had no money or friends and was liberated on taking the oath. Col. S. T. Carrow, the United States Marshall, showed these men a great kindness by remitting his fees in each case, in order to allow the men to return to their families.

A STRANGE DEATH.—Mrs. Stephens, mother of J. W. Stephens, of Yanceyville, Senator in the Legislature, was found in her room, Wednesday evening of last week, a lifeless corpse with her throat cut, apparently by falling with neck on an earthen bowl, a rimmed vessel, that broke in two pieces and cut her throat—severing the jugular vein as if cut by a knife and breaking her neck bone. Mr. Stephens was absent at the time.

WILMINGTON, July 19.—Julian J. Leach, son of Hon. Jas. M. Leach, was drowned at Topsail Sound while bathing in the surf on Saturday last.

GENERAL NEWS.

MORMONS MOVING.—A colony of one hundred persons of both sexes passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They came from Surry county, North Carolina, and got on the train at Wytheville depot. The women of the party largely outnumbered the men. It seemed a rough ignorant set altogether, though perfectly in earnest.

Lynchburg Republican.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Erie Railroad train which left here at 6.30 Tuesday evening, collided with a freight train and a terrible smash up ensued. Six cars were burned, and nine persons were killed, six of whom were burned to death. A partial list reports two Southerners among the number killed.

GALVESTON, July 16.—Advices from San Antonia report the Guadaloupe River higher than it was ever known. The entire valley is overflowed. Nine-tenths of the crop of Gonzales county is destroyed. Cowan River rose to the third story of a cotton factory at New Braunfels and destroyed all the material and machinery in every flouring mill. A woolen factory and bridge on the Cowat River was swept away. No lives were lost at Bostrop or Weberville.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day issued a proclamation designating the 30th of November for a vote on the Constitution adopted by the Austin, Texas, Convention on the 15th of June. No exceptional clauses are to be voted upon, the vote being for and against the Constitution, solely.

The District Attorney and Marshall of New York have been severally instructed at any and all hazards to enforce the neutrality laws, and break up expeditions against Cuba. They are empowered to call on the army and naval forces to carry out the law and prevent the departure of hostile expeditions. Gen. McDowell and the Admiral in charge of the New York Navy have been directed to respond to any call made in pursuance of the above directions.

The oldest tree on record in Europe is asserted to be the Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy. The tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is therefore 1911 years old. It is 106 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring the tree.

The ship Cornelius Grinnell, which arrived at New York, on Friday, from London, reports, June 26, latitude 26 24, longitude 53, passed a large iceberg 200 feet high; next day passed between two of nearly equal height.

The volcano of Collins, Mexico, is in a state of eruption, throwing up huge masses of fire, ashes and lava. The inhabitants of the villages and towns within its range have fled from their homes to the fields beyond, and are in a deplorably destitute condition.

It costs only two cents a pound freight on tea from China to New York, by the old routes, while by way of San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad it costs thirteen cents a pound. The old route being the cheapest will probably retain the trade for some time to come.

The new French Atlantic cable is 2,752 miles long, or four hundred more than either of its predecessors, and the receptacles of the Great Eastern had to be considerably enlarged to contain it. Sir Samuel Canning is the chief engineer of the expedition.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* says contracts for 20,000 Chinese for Tennessee plantations and 25,000 for Mississippi plantations have been completed there. The Chinamen are to get $20 per month.

Ammoniac power, a new material for blasting purposes has been successfull employed in Sweden. Its properties are quite remarkable from their inconsistency with each other. It is said that it combines considerable explosive force with a tardy inflammability; that it cannot be exploded by percussion; and that it does not deteriorate from the effects of climate.

The total number of Poles who are now in exile or in the mines, in consequence of the last insurrection is 140,000, among whom are 6 bishops, 3 prelates, and 218 priests; 37 clergymen have either perished in the field or been executed by order of a court martial; and that about 200 more have been sentenced to imprisonment for various periods.

PROFITS OF SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—The annual report of the Augusta, Ga., Cotton Factory shows the following figures as the result of the year's operation: Total earnings, $149,763 75; total expenses $49,046 37; net profits on the year's operations, $120,717 58, on a working capital of $600,000. What stronger inducements should Southern capitalists desire to induce them to enter largely into the business of manufacturing cotton?

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING—ROUND LAKE, NEW YORK, July 11.—Bishop Simpson preached this morning to one of the largest congregations ever assembled to listen to a sermon. At least 8,000 people were present, while on the ground there were from 12,000 to 15,000 more, who were unable to gain admittance to the circle. During the day there were, as variously estimated, from 35,000 to 40,000 people present. Twenty-two States are represented. Several female preachers spoke in different parts of the grounds.

Crime is as rife in the holy city of Rome as in any other city. The papers mention the following curious incidents that occurred during one day recently: The body of a well-dressed man was found in the river, having seventeen knife wounds; a man cut his wife's throat with a diamond; a son murdered his mother, and a child, abandoned by its mother, in the streets, was devoured by dogs.

A new monthly paper, entitled "*The Divorce*," is about to be started in Paris with the object of legalizing divorce. The prospectus states that there are not fewer than 45,000 separated men and women living in France, that the Courts have at the present moment 1,533 demands for separation, and that, moreover, the number of couples separated voluntarily is immense.

SWEARING CHINAMEN.—The trial of Ah Choy and Ah Sam, now going on in the District Court, for the murder of Ah Son, says the Silver City (Idaho Territory) *Tidal Wave*, is creating a greater interest than any trial that has ever occurred here, on account of the novelty of the method of swearing witnesses. A rooster's head is hacked off with a knife, a saucer broken and the oath written on yellow paper, is burned, and the smoke, in which is supposed to be the spirit of the burned oath blown up to heaven in each case. The prosecution and defense each swore five witnesses, killed five chickens, broke five saucers, burned five pieces of paper, etc.—After killing the chickens they are thrown away by the Chinamen, and considered unfit for use.

A German named Carl Schell married a young girl, just from the Faderland, at Omaha, some three weeks ago in a peculiar manner. He purchased a pair of ear bobs, put them in her ears, and informed the young lady that "this little ceremony constitutes a marriage in America." After a week had passed, he took them out and informed her of another piece of news, viz: "This little ceremony constitutes a divorce in America." He is now in jail for stealing a trunk.

An English velocepedist traveled 100 miles in 22 hours, seven of which were spent in rest and refreshments.

The Indianapolis *Journal* boasts that there are 2,720 miles of railroad completed or nearly finished in that State, and 2,552 more projected. The value of roads in operation is eighty-one millions, the estimated cost of projected roads sixty-four millions.

The owners of orchards in New Jersey are advised to thin out their peaches and prop up the limbs at once. The fruit is exceedingly abundant.

A match game at lager beer drinking came off at Buffalo, last week, between two Teutons. The winner put himself outside of eighteen glasses in the space of one hour.

The American Institute has appropriated $500 dollars to defray the expenses of taking photographs of the solar eclipse in August next.

It has been shown that if a man was as strong according to his weight as some species of insects, a man of ordinary size could lift a ton and a half.

A law of Ohio enacts that each railroad in the State shall heat its cars by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars overturn. The same law provides that cars shall be lighted by candles only.

In Central Mississippi corn is selling at from 30 to fifty cents per bushel.

Peanuts have crowded tobacco from the upper counties of Virginia, as the crop proves to be more profitable. $2.50 per bushel was realized for last year's crop.

There are one hundred and thirty thousand more acres under wheat in Tennessee this year than last.

John Townsend, of Edisto, South Carolina, is making arrangements to hire a number of Chinamen to work on his plantation.

A band of wandering gipsies in the State of Delaware have been detected in attempts to kidnap handsome young girls. The object is supposed to be ransom. It is a dodge resorted to by the robbers of Italy and of Mexico, only they do not confine their kidnaping operations to children, but grab anybody whose friends can raise money.

Around the World.

COST OF A TRIP DETAILED BY ONE WHO HAS MADE IT.

In his last letter to the Boston Journal, "Carleton" submitted some estimates in regard to the expense of travelling round the world. We quote:

If the main route which we have indicated is followed, a traveller starting from New York in June and journeying westward may reach Southern Europe in about twelve months, having meanwhile a good view of the old lands on the other side of the globe.

Full and explicit information in regard to the cost of a journey cannot be given, but the following general statement will enable us to estimate the probable amount required for fares at gold rates. Let it be remebered that the statement will not include the cost of living while on land, neither will it include the many trifling sums which in the aggregate amount to a good deal given to porters and coolies:

New York to San Francisco (est.)	$100
San Francisco to Shanghae	300
Hankow and return	100
Shanghae to Hong Kong	70
To Canton, Macao and return	30
Hong Kong to Calcutta via Ceylon	350
Calcutta to Delhi	24
Return to Allahabad	10
Allahabad to Bombay	20
Bombay to Suez	300
Suez to Marseilles	90
Marseilles to London	20
London to New York	120
Total	$1,554

Excursionists to Pekin and Batavia are not included in the above estimate, but on the other hand the full amount charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Calcutta, by way of Ceylon, is included.—If the Burnah route is taken, the fare will be about the same, but if the direct line to Singapore is taken, it will be $100 less.—The estimate is based on the supposition that the traveller will return from Delhi to Allahabad, and proceed thence to Bombay, instead of going on to Lahore and down the Indus to Barachee, and thence to Bombay. If the last named route is taken, $100 must be added to the amount as already summed up.

The cost by the direct route between Suez and London is given, but the tourist will be likely to visit Palestine, Constantinople, Athens or Italy, and take a look at Central Europe. A liberal estimate for fares in circumnavigating the globe will make the required amount from $1,800 to $2,000. To this amount must be added the cost of living while on shore—about the same as at first class hotels in the United States. In making such a trip, from seventy to eighty days will be required on shipboard, where living is included in the fares. A trip requiring fifteen months time, will cost from $3,500 to $3,000.—Some tourists would undoubtedly spend much more than that, others can do it for several hundred dollars less. Having made it, we can assure our readers that it can be done for the sum named, which will secure good living and attendance.

To those who love adventure, who want to see the under side of the world, what sort of people live there, and how they live—who are able to endure some hardship, and put up with discomfort—a journey round the world will be a delightful trip; but those who are particular as to what they eat, where they sleep, who are always sea sick, had better not undertake the excursion. We speak of it as an excursion, for such it soon will be. Hundreds of Americans will soon be on their way to China and India a few months hence. Englishmen will be flocking across this continent on their way to and from India. This tide has already begun. Every steamer crossing the Pacific has its quota of European passengers, and there will be a perceptible increase as the advantages of the new route are made known.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF ROBESON, ADMINISTRATOR, *VS.* BROWN AND LITTLE—DELIVERED BY JUDGE DICK.

The principle is well settled, that parol evidence is inadmissible to contradict or vary the terms of a written contract. But this is only a rule of evidence, and may, at any time, be changed by the Legislature, without impairing the contract. The Convention and Legislature have seen proper to change this rule of evidence in regard to certain classes of contracts, and in so doing they did not come in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.—Woodfin *vs.* Studer, Phil. 200.

We have carefully considered the ordinance of Oct. 18 th, 1865, and the acts of 1866, ch. 38-39, and think that they establish the following rules as to the contracts to which they apply.

1. Money contracts are presumed to be solvable in Confederate money, and the value thereof must be estimated by the jury, in *coin*, according to the legislative scale, and then the depreciation of United States Treasury notes must be added to such nominal amount of coin. The legislative scale only applies to contracts where Confederate money was the consideration.

2. In all other kinds of contracts the value of the property, or other consideration, may be shown in evidence, and the jury must estimate such value in United States Treasury notes. His Honor in the Court below erred in his construction of the ordinance and acts referred to, and the judgment must be reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded. Let this be certified, &c.

One dollar is the price which a fearless youth in Missouri asks for biting off a rattlesnake's head.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.

for sale at BLUM'S

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.

Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Holding no office of trust or emolument under the government, the sincerity of our opinions in regard to its administration, its general character, and its effects and influences upon the people living under it, cannot be called into question. We have heretofore maintained, and shall continue to advocate and uphold those views which we deem best calculated to secure the greatest amount of constitutional liberty, and promote the increased prosperity of all classes.

Emancipation, as the result of the war, had brought an entirely new element into the arena of politics. It became matter for speculative enquiry, how the newly enfranchised class of freedmen would deport themselves under their changed condition,—in what manner they might use their freshly acquired right.

We are not giving utterance to mere partizan declarations when we say that we have been most agreeably disappointed. The result up to this time has gone far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Despite of occasional tumult and riot, there has been a greater prevalence of law and order, less of the exhibition of the fiercer passions of human nature, than had heretofore ever been exhibited by a servile race, suddenly brought face to face, on terms of political equality with their former masters.

Leaving out of view some few exceptional instances of demoralization, the large majority continue to prosecute their industrial pursuits, and have made manifest their determination to discharge the duties of citizenship in such a manner as not to disgrace the boon of freedom which had been conferred upon them. In the present posture of our affairs, in this regard, it may be both useful and instructive, to turn elsewhere, to other regions of the globe, and see how matters may be progressing amongst a community similarly circumstanced with ourselves.

Let us take a glance at the West India Islands, where emancipation took place under more favorable circumstances than with us; where the owner received compensation, and the peaceful relations existing between master and servant were not rudely and suddenly severed by the strong hand of military power. What, we ask, do we find of encouragement or of hope for us in their experiment? We insert from a recent work on the West Indies, by Captain Trollope, giving his views and experiences, whilst making a tour of the islands:

He says: "To an Englishman who has never been in a slave country, or in a region where slavery once prevailed, the negro population is of course the most striking feature of the West Indies. But the eye soon becomes accustomed to the black skin, and the thick lip, and the ear to their broken "patois," which is the nearest approach to English which the ordinary negro ever makes. When one has been a week amongst them, the novelty is all gone. It is only by an exercise of memory and intellect that one is enabled to think of them as a strange race. But how singular is the race of Creole negroes—of negroes, that is, who are born out of Africa. They have no country of their own, yet have they not hitherto any country of their adoption, for though regarded as free laborers in these British Isles, they are still a servile people in a foreign land. They have no language of their own; nor have they as yet any language of their adoption, for they speak their broken English, as uneducated foreigners always speak a foreign language. They have no idea of a country, and no pride of race; for even among themselves the word "nigger" conveys their worst term of reproach. They have no religion of their own, and can hardly, as yet, be said to have, as a people, a religion by adoption; and yet there is no race which has more strongly developed its own physical aptitudes and inaptitudes, its own habits, its own tastes and its own faults. The West Indian negro knows nothing of Africa, except that it is a term of reproach. If African emigrants are put to work on the same estate with him, he will not eat with them, and regards himself as a creature immeasureably the superior of the new comer. But he has made no approach to the civilization of his white fellow citizens, whom he imitates as a monkey does a man.

He is capable of the hardest physical work, and that probably with less bodily pain than men of any other race; but he is idle, unambitious, as to wordly position, sensual, and content with little. Intellectually, he is apparently capable of but little sustained effort, but singularly enough, here he is ambitious. He burns to be regarded as a scholar, puzzles himself with fine words, addicts himself to religion for the sake of appearances, and delights in aping the little graces of civilization. If you want to win his heart for an hour, call him a gentleman, but if you want to reduce him to despairing obedience, call him a negro. He despises himself thoroughly, and would probably be content to starve for a month if he could appear as a white man for a day; but yet he delights in signs of respect paid to him and is always thinking of his own dignity.

I do not think that education has as yet done much for the colored man in the Western world. He can always observe, and often read; but he can seldom reason. A little makes them happy, and nothing makes them permanently wretched. On the whole, they laugh, and sing, and sleep through life, and if life were all, they would not have so bad a time of it. After all, what we should desire first, chiefly,—is the truth? It will avail nothing to humanity to call a man a civilized Christian, if the name be not deserved.—Philanthrophy will gain little but self-flattery and gratification of its vanity by applying to those whom it would serve, a high sounding, but false nomenclature.

God, for his own purposes,—purposes which are becoming more and more intelligible to his creatures,—has created man of inferior and superior race. Individually the state of an Esquimaux is grievous to an educated mind; but the educated man, taking the world collectively, knows that it is good that the Esquimax should have been made such as he is; knows also, that his state admits of improvement; but should know also, that neither Esquimaux, nor Indian, nor Negro, can be changed by the stroke of a wand."

Certain deductions, which flow legitimately from the foregoing, we would now wish to impress upon our readers. They are *firstly*, that the civilization and advancement in mental culture and morals, and increased industry, must be the work of time, and of the influence and aid of a superior race. And furthermore, that in spite of the boasted humanitarianism of England in times past and present, and her incessant attacks in former years upon the institution of slavery whilst in existence in the Southern States, we are constrained to say, that the condition of our slave population was greatly in advance of the West Indian blacks. And that, notwithstanding the terrible devastations of war, the South is again rapidly restoring her waste places, while some of the more fertile portions of the island of Jamaica have relapsed into original jungle and forest during a period of profound peace in the island.

The freedmen of the South are sending forth into the markets of the world heavy exports of cotton, thus regulating the foreign exchange of the country and throwing the balance of trade in our favor, whilst in those tropical islands teeming with fertility, their highly valuable products, with every effort on the part of the home government to foster them, have been constantly on the decrease.

Onions.—Why are not more of them raised and sent to market? Wethersfield, in Connecticut, where land rates at ever so much an acre, has for many years grown vast quantities. They can be raised here and sent to northern markets, and sold for a good profit to our farmers. Who will try it?

PEACHES.

We noticed recently, in passing through a field near town, that a portion of it was under a separate fence, and laid off in drills. The green growth in this enclosure, at a distance, had struck our eye as somewhat peculiar; and in order to satisfy our curiosity, we mounted the fence for closer inspection. The crop proved to be thousands of young peach trees, the kernels having been sown in these drills. The owner, whoever he may be, will have enough to plant an orchard of vast extent. The yield of fruit when the trees are at their best, after transplanting, will be enormous. The very kernels, if a demand should again spring up, as was the case some years ago, will help to replenish the household treasury. The fruit from these trees, should they all come to perfection, will make at least one mess for New York with Brooklyn and the suburbs thrown in.

Mimosas.

These trees are now in full bloom; and, owing to the delicate downy softness of their blossom, are truly beautiful. They must hail from a warm latitude originally. They alone of our trees that endure the winter, present the appearance of a tropical origin. The delicate and beautiful humming birds hover around them and the bee and the butterfly are diving into the feathery blooms for the honey that lies in them. The tree belongs to the variety called the sensitive; and at night its myriad leaves are folded, to open again, to greet the sun at his coming. They are certainly highly ornamental as shade trees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—E. A. Vogler, Esq., offers excellent Seed Wheat for sale. See Sheriff's Tax notice.

Last Friday morning the United States authorities at New York, made a raid upon the Cuban fillibusters on Gardiner's Island, which is 130 miles from New York, and fifteen from New London, Conn. The Deputy Marshal's posse consisted of fifty men, and succeeded in arresting 147 men who were mostly Americans, quite a number of them being from the South.

The prospects for cheap bread for the people were never more promising than at present. The wheat harvest of the Central and Western States will, this year, be one-third greater than ever before.

Clean the Cellar.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "Diptheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many other most serious illnesses, have their origin in cellars both in city and country; and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that at all times they are in a dry, sweet, wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families, living in the country away from the pestilential vapors of the cities, be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases? There is a reason for it, and we can point it out. They arise from the indifference manifested to the observance of hygienic rules and the violation of sanitary laws. Cleanliness is essential to health, and it is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil imp Disease ought to be kept at bay, and he would be better if an observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad conditioned cellars, small, close sleeping rooms, stoves—these are all agents of evil, and are fast making the homes of farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consideration?

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

"DEMOREST'S" Fashion magazine, for August, one of the most welcome publications of the kind, is on our table. It is fully equal to all in the fashionable world. Demorest, New York.

"HEATH AND HOME," an excellent Family weekly, comes to hand regularly. It is a choice paper, and its stories are full of interest. Pettingill, Bates & Co., New York.

"PETERS MUSICAL MONTHLY," for July, contains a rare collection of literary, musical and poetical articles. Only 30 cents a number, or $3 a year. J. L. Peters, publisher, Broadway, New York.

"THE RECONSTRUCTED FARMER," a monthly Magazine, devoted to the Farm, the Garden and the Household, published at Tarboro, N. C., by Messrs. Thigpen & Dancy, at $2 per annum. It is neatly printed and ably conducted, and contains a great deal of useful information.

A Terrible Conflagration in South Carolina.

A terrible conflagration has been raging [illegible] Horry county, S. C. It broke out near the upper end of Ocean Bay, not far from the sea-shore, and has reached the Wilson estate lands on the Waccamaw, six miles above Conwayboro, having burned over a distance of nearly twenty miles. The average breadth of the fire is unknown.—The country through which it passed is literally burned up. Bay after bay and swamp after swamp have been made bare of all undergrowth, and the trees and timber completely destroyed. The savannahs, with the turpentine boxes, are made sterile wastes. The hot, dry weather rendered it impossible to check the onward flames. It was yet burning on Saturday. Twenty thousand turpentine boxes have been burned. The earth is left bare behind the fire. The cattle range is destroyed for the season; the deer unsheltered, and the rattlesnakes made to seek a new hiding place, or be destroyed by the fire estimated that over 100,000 acres of land were burned over. At night the heavens were brilliant from the lurid flames, and the clouds of smoke that arose by day were but portents of the fiery storm beneath. To this fire we can attribute the hazy appearance of the atmosphere throughout the South for the past week.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Omaha reports say Gen. Carr's recent Indian victory was more complete than at first stated. Four hundred horses and mules, a large quantity of powder, five tons of dried buffalo and nine hundred dollars of captured money was given Mrs. Weizei, a white woman who was recaptured. This was the body of Indians that fought Forsyth last year.

A *Herald* Montana dispatch says Eastman and another man were attacked and wounded recently a few miles from Fort Benton. The citizens in retaliation killed three Indians who were in town.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.—Acting Commissioner Douglass has decided that parties operating as authorized distillers of grain, who may desire to distill from fruits during the fruit season, may do so under their license as grain distillers, subject to all the assessments and liabilities of grain distillers, and without being entitlen to any of the exemptions afforded by the law to fruit distillers. Parties desiring the benefit of the exemptions must qualify in every respect as fruit distillers; and if the distillation is to be on premises previously used as a distillery all operatinns must be permanently discontinued before the distillation from fruit is commenced.

A New York company have prepared a vessel to carry beef from Texas in a fresh state. It is lined with felt, and the hold is kept at the freezing point by chemical means. Four hundred tons of beef is its capacity.

The rice crop of South Carolina promises to equal the great yield of 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

PARDONED.—We learn that Stephen Hardy, Wm. Shaver, and Geo. W. Rex, who have been confined in Rowan jail since the last term of our Superior Court, undergoing judicial sentence, have been pardoned by his Excellency, Gov. Holden. Hardy had been convicted of manslaughter in killing Daniel Shaver, and the other two of some high misdemeanor.—*North State.*

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—We learn that Young Harris, colored, of Rowan county, who was convicted of the murder of his step-son at the Spring term of Rowan Superior Court in 1868, and whom the Supreme Court granted a new trial, was tried and convicted of manslaughter at Yadkin Superior Court last week.—He was sentenced by Judge Cloud to ten years, hard labor in the Penitentiary.

North State.

RELEASED.—J. H. Overby and James McKeill, confined in Wake county jail for violation of the revenue laws, were discharged from confinement on Saturday las upon Overby paying $100 which had been subscribed for his relief, and taking the insolvent oath. McKeill had no money or friends and was liberated on taking the oath. Col. S. T. Carrow, the United States Marshall, showed these men a great kindness by remitting his fees in each case, in order to allow the men to return to their families.

A STRANGE DEATH.—Mrs. Stephens, mother of J. W. Stephens, of Yanceyville, Senator in the Legislature, was found in her room, Wednesday evening of last week, a lifeless corpse with her throat cut, apparently by falling with neck on an earthen bowl, a rimmed vessel, that broke in two pieces and cut her throat—severing the jugular vein as if cut by a knife and breaking her neck bone. Mr. Stephens was absent at the time.

WILMINGTON, July 19.—Julian J. Leach, son of Hon. Jas. M. Leach, was drowned at Topsail Sound while bathing in the surf on Saturday last.

GENERAL NEWS.

MORMONS MOVING.—A colony of one hundred persons of both sexes passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They came from Surry county, North Carolina, and got on the train at Wytheville depot. The women of the party largely outnumbered the men. It seemed a rough ignorant set altogether, though perfectly in earnest.

Lynchburg Republican.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Erie Railroad train which left here at 6.30 Tuesday evening, collided with a freight train and a terrible smash up ensued. Six cars were burned, and nine persons were killed, six of whom were burned to death. A partial list reports two Southerners among the number killed.

GALVESTON, July 16.—Advices from San Antonia report the Guadaloupe River higher than it was ever known. The entire valley is overflowed. Nine-tenths of the crop of Gonzales county is destroyed. Cowan River rose to the third story of a cotton factory at New Braunfels and destroyed all the material and machinery in every flouring mill. A woolen factory and bridge on the Cowat River was swept away. No lives were lost at Bostrop or Weberville.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day issued a proclamation designating the 30th of November for a vote on the Constitution adopted by the Austin, Texas, Convention on the 15th of June. No exceptional clauses are to be voted upon, the vote being for and against the Constitution, solely.

The District Attorney and Marshall of New York have been severally instructed at any and all hazards to enforce the neutrality laws, and break up expeditions against Cuba. They are empowered to call on the army and naval forces to carry out the law and prevent the departure of hostile expeditions. Gen. McDowell and the Admiral in charge of the New York Navy have been directed to respond to any call made in pursuance of the above directions.

The oldest tree on record in Europe is asserted to be the Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy. The tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is therefore 1911 years old. It is 106 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring the tree.

The ship Cornelius Grinnell, which arrived at New York, on Friday, from London, reports, June 26, latitude 26 24, longitude 53, passed a large iceberg 200 feet high; next day passed between two of nearly equal height.

The volcano of Collins, Mexico, is in a state of eruption, throwing up huge masses of fire, ashes and lava. The inhabitants of the villages and towns within its range have fled from their homes to the fields beyond, and are in a deplorably destitute condition.

It costs only two cents a pound freight on tea from China to New York, by the old routes, while by way of San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad it costs thirteen cents a pound. The old route being the cheapest will probably retain the trade for some time to come.

The new French Atlantic cable is 2,752 miles long, or four hundred more than either of its predecessors, and the receptacles of the Great Eastern had to be considerably enlarged to contain it. Sir Samuel Canning is the chief engineer of the expedition.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* says contracts for 20,000 Chinese for Tennessee plantations and 25,000 for Mississippi plantations have been completed there. The Chinamen are to get $20 per month.

Ammoniac power, a new material for blasting purposes has been successfull employed in Sweden. Its properties are quite remarkable from their inconsistency with each other. It is said that it combines considerable explosive force with a tardy inflammability; that it cannot be exploded by percussion; and that it does not deteriorate from the effects of climate.

The total number of Poles who are now in exile or in the mines, in consequence of the last insurrection is 140,000, among whom are 6 bishops, 3 prelates, and 218 priests; 37 clergymen have either perished in the field or been executed by order of a court martial; and that about 200 more have been sentenced to imprisonment for various periods.

PROFITS OF SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—The annual report of the Augusta, Ga., Cotton Factory shows the following figures as the result of the year's operation: Total earnings, $149,763 75; total expenses $49,046 37; net profits on the year's operations, $120,717 68, on a working capital of $600,000. What stronger inducements should Southern capitalists desire to induce them to enter largely into the business of manufacturing cotton?

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING—ROUND LAKE, NEW YORK, July 11.—Bishop Simpson preached this morning to one of the largest congregations ever assembled to listen to a sermon. At least 8,000 people were present, while on the ground there were from 12,000 to 15,000 more, who were unable to gain admittance to the circle. During the day there were, as variously estimated, from 35,000 to 40,000 people present. Twenty-two States are represented. Several female preachers spoke in different parts of the grounds.

Crime is as rife in the holy city of Rome as in any other city. The papers mention the following curious incidents that occurred during one day recently: The body of a well-dressed man was found in the river, having seventeen knife wounds; a man cut his wife's throat with a diamond; a son murdered his mother, and a child, abandoned by its mother, in the streets, was devoured by dogs.

A new monthly paper, entitled "*The Divorce*," is about to be started in Paris with the object of legalizing divorce. The prospectus states that there are not fewer than 45,000 separated men and women living in France, that the Courts have at the present moment 1,533 demands for separation, and that, moreover, the number of couples separated voluntarily is immense.

SWEARING CHINAMEN.—The trial of Ah Choy and Ah Sam, now going on in the District Court, for the murder of Ah Son, says the Silver City [Idaho Territory) *Tidal Wave*, is creating a greater interest than any trial that has ever occurred here, on account of the novelty of the method of swearing witnesses. A rooster's head is hacked off with a knife, a saucer broken and the oath written on yellow paper, is burned, and the smoke, in which is supposed to be the spirit of the burned oath blown up to heaven in each case. The prosecution and defense each swore five witnesses, killed five chickens, broke five saucers, burned five pieces of paper, etc.—After killing the chickens they are thrown away by the Chinamen, and considered unfit for use.

A German named Carl Schell married a young girl, just from the Faderland, at Omaha, some three weeks ago in a peculiar manner. He purchased a pair of ear bobs, put them in her ears, and informed the young lady that "this little ceremony constitutes a marriage in America." After a week had passed, he took them out and informed her of another piece of news, viz: "This little ceremony constitutes a divorce in America." He is now in jail for stealing a trunk.

An English velocepedist traveled 100 miles in 22 hours, seven of which were spent in rest and refreshments.

The Indianapolis *Journal* boasts that there are 2,720 miles of railroad completed or nearly finished in that State, and 2,552 more projected. The value of roads in operation is eighty-one millions; the estimated cost of projected roads sixty-four millions.

The owners of orchards in New Jersey are advised to thin out their peaches and prop up the limbs at once. The fruit is exceedingly abundant.

A match game at lager beer drinking came off at Buffalo, last week, between two Teutons. The winner put himself outside of eighteen glasses in the space of one hour.

The American Institute has appropriated $500 dollars to defray the expenses of taking photographs of the solar eclipse in August next.

It has been shown that if a man was as strong according to his weight as some species of insects, a man of ordinary size could lift a ton and a half.

A law of Ohio enacts that each railroad in the State shall heat its cars by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars overturn. The same law provides that cars shall be lighted by candles only.

In Central Mississippi corn is selling at from 30 to fifty cents per bushel.

Peanuts have crowded tobacco from the upper counties of Virginia, as the crop proves to be more profitable. $2.50 per bushel was realized for last year's crop.

There are one hundred and thirty thousand more acres under wheat in Tennessee this year than last.

John Townsend, of Edisto, South Carolina, is making arrangements to hire a number of Chinamen to work on his plantation.

A band of wandering gipsies in the State of Delaware have been detected in attempts to kidnap handsome young girls. The object is supposed to be ransom. It is a dodge resorted to by the robbers of Italy and of Mexico, only they do not confine their kidnaping operations to children, but grab anybody whose friends can raise money.

Around the World.

COST OF A TRIP DETAILED BY ONE WHO HAS MADE IT.

In his last letter to the Boston Journal, "Carleton" submitted some estimates in regard to the expense of travelling around the world. We quote:

If the main route which we have indicated is followed, a traveller starting from New York in June and journeying westward may reach Southern Europe in about twelve months, having meanwhile a good view of the old lands on the other side of the globe.

Full and explicit information in regard to the cost of a journey cannot be given, but the following general statement will enable us to estimate the probable amount required for fares at gold rates. Let it be remebered that the statement will not include the cost of living while on land, neither will it include the many trifling sums which in the aggregate amount to a good deal given to porters and coolies:

New York to San Francisco (est.)	$100
San Francisco to Shanghae	300
Hankow and return	100
Shanghae to Hong Kong	70
To Canton, Macao and return	30
Hong Kong to Calcutta via Ceylon	350
Calcutta to Delhi	24
Return to Allahabad	10
Allahabad to Bombay	20
Bombay to Suez	300
Suez to Marseilles	90
Marseilles to London	20
London to New York	120
Total	$1,554

Excursionists to Pekin and Batavia are not included in the above estimate, but on the other hand the full amount charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Calcutta, by way of Ceylon, is included.—If the Burmah route is taken, the fare will be about the same, but if the direct line to Singapore is taken, it will be $100 less.—The estimate is based on the supposition that the traveller will return from Delhi to Allahabad, and proceed thence to Bombay, instead of going on to Lahore and down the Indus to Barachee, and thence to Bombay. If the last named route is taken, $100 must be added to the amount as already summed up.

The cost by the direct route between Suez and London is given, but the tourist will be likely to visit Palestine, Constantinople, Athens or Italy, and take a look at Central Europe. A liberal estimate for fares in circumnavigating the globe will make the required amount from $1,800 to $2,000. To this amount must be added the cost of living while on shore—about the same as at first class hotels in the United States. In making such a trip, from seventy to eighty days will be required on shipboard, where living is included in the fares. A trip requiring fifteen months time, will cost from $3,500 to $3,000.—Some tourists would undoubtedly spend much more than that, others can do it for several hundred dollars less. Having made it, we can assure our readers that it can be done for the sum named, which will secure good living and attendance.

To those who love adventure, who want to see the under side of the world, what sort of people live there, and how they live—who are able to endure some hardship, and put up with discomfort—a journey round the world will be a delightful trip; but those who are particular as to what they eat, where they sleep, who are always sea sick, had better not undertake the excursion. We speak of it as an excursion, for such it soon will be. Hundreds of Americans will soon be on their way to China and India a few months hence. Englishmen will be flocking across this continent on their way to and from India. This tide has already begun. Every steamer crossing the Pacific has its quota of European passengers, and there will be a perceptible increase as the advantages of the new route are made known.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF ROBESON, ADMINISTRATOR, *VS.* BROWN AND LITTLE—DELIVERED BY JUDGE DICK.

The principle is well settled, that parol evidence is inadmissible to contradict or vary the terms of a written contract. But this is only a rule of evidence, and may, at any time, be changed by the Legislature, without impairing the contract. The Convention and Legislature have seen proper to change this rule of evidence in regard to certain classes of contracts, and in so doing they did not come in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.—Woodfin *vs.* Sluder, Phil. 200.

We have carefully considered the ordinance of Oct. 18 th, 1865, and the acts of 1866, ch. 38-39, and think that they establish the following rules as to the contracts to which they apply.

1. Money contracts are presumed to be solvable in Confederate money, and the value thereof must be estimated by the jury, *in coin*, according to the legislative scale, and then the depreciation of United States Treasury notes must be added to such nominal amount of coin. The legislative scale only applies to contracts where Confederate money was the consideration.

2. In all other kinds of contracts the value of the property, or other consideration, may be shown in evidence, and the jury must estimate such value in United States Treasury notes. His Honor in the Court below erred in his construction of the ordinance and acts referred to, and the judgment must be reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded. Let this be certified, &c.

One dollar is the price which a fearless youth in Missouri asks for biting off a rattlesnake's head.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

THE PSALMIST, *A POCKET EDITION.*

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Supreme Court.

GENERAL RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ADOPTED JUNE TERM, 1869.

I. Appeals will be docketed for their proper districts in the order in which the papers are filed with the Clerk.

II. The Clerk will docket no appeal in a civil action, unless it appears that the appellent has filed it in the Court below, an undertaking payable to the appellee, with sufficient surety and in a sufficient sum for the payment of all costs which may be adjudged against him in the Court; or has made a deposit in lieu of such undertaking; or unless, by leaving this Court, he shall file such an undertaking, or make such deposit with the Clerk here. This rule shall apply, notwithstanding an appeal bond shall be waived by the appellee.

III. The preceding rule shall not apply: 1st. If the judge below shall have allowed the appellant to appeal as a pauper, or: 2d. where the State is the appellant in its own interest, or: 3d. where an officer of the State is the appellant, in his capacity as such, and the interest of the State alone is concerned.

IV. Appeals from a county in which a Court shall be held during a term of this Court, if filed before the expiration of the time assigned to the District, will be called during that week, if not filed by that time, will be called at the end of the docket.

V. The Judicial Districts shall be arranged and assigned in the following order: for,

1st week	First and Second Districts	
2d	"	Fourth and Fifth "
3d	"	Third and Seventh "
4th	"	Eighth and Ninth "
5th	"	Tenth and Eleventh "
6th	"	Twelfth and Sixth "

VI. The cases from each District will be called in their proper order; if either party is not ready, the case may be put to end of District, by consent, or for cause shown, and be called in that place; otherwise the first call is promptory. In like manner, by concent, or for causes, a case will be put to the end of the docket or continued. If no counsel appear for either party at the first call, the case will be put to the end of the District, and if none appear at the second call, it will be continued.

VII. Cases not prosecuted for 2 terms will be dismissed at the costs of the appellant, unless continued for cause; with liberty however to either party to move at the next term to re-instate it; or afterwards upon sufficient cause.

VIII. The appelant is entitled to open and conclude the argument.

IX. When an appeal shall be taken after the commencement of a term of this Court, the judgment and test of the execution shall have effect from the time of the filing of the appeal.

Note. The only difficulty in the adoption of this rule, was the case of *Farley vs. Lee* 4 *D and B* 169; for the idea of allowing a judgment in a case which was not tried below until after the commencement of a term of this Court, to relate back and take effect from the first day of the term was out of the question. We are relieved from this difficulty by *Whittaker vs. Wesley* 74 *E. C. L. R.* 48. decided in 1852, in which all the cases on the subject were fully reviewed, and the conclusion is, "that a mere form or fiction of law introduced for the sake of justice shall not work a wrong, contrary to the real truth and substance of the thing." We consider *Farley vs. Lee* (decided in 1838) over-ruled by the authority and reasoning in this case. The judgments of this Court (as between themselves and without reference to the judgments of other Courts) relate to and take effect from the first day of the term; except in the case above referred to, in such case the judgment takes effect from the filing of the record of appeal.

X. The Clerk of this Court will keep a judgment docket, with an alphabetical index to the names of the defendants. On this docket he will enter a brief memorandum of every final judgment of this Court affecting the right to real property and of every judgment requiring, in whole or in part the payment of money; stating the names of the parties, the term of the judgment, its number on the docket of the term, and if for the payment of money, the amount of the judgment; and when it shall appear from the return on an execution or from an order for an entry of satisfaction by this Court, that the judgment has been satisfied in whole or in part, the Clerk at the request of any person interested in such entry, and on payment of the lawful fee, shall make a memorandum of the time of such satisfaction, whether in whole or in part, and refer briefly to the evidence of it.

XI. Executions from Court may be directed to the proper officers of any county in the State; the manner of their teste is prescribed in Rule IX preceding; at the request of the party in whose favor execution is, it may be made returnable on any specified day after the commencement of the term of this Court next ensuing its teste. In the absence of such request executions shall be made returnable on the first day of the term next ensuing their teste; and on motion, for special cause, execution may be taken out during the term.

XII. The Court will not regard any agreement alleged between Attorneys or Counsel unles it be admitted or shall be in writing or filed in this Court.

XIII. Memoranda of pleadings will not be received in this Court as pleadings, even by consent of parties, but will be disregarded, as frivolous or impertinent.

On motion of either party, or in a gross case, of its own motion, the Court will refer it to the Clerk, or to some member of the Bar, to report whether pledgings in a case, are scandalous or impertinent, and if they be found so, the Court will order the scandal or impertinence to be stricken out at the cost of the party.

XV. A motion to dismiss an appeal for want of notice of the appeal, can only be made at or before the calling of the cause. On the hearing of such motion, the notice must be shown, or be shown to have been received. Notice will not be presumed mearly because the appeal appears to have been taken during a term of the Court.

XVI. Any party within two terms after a judgement in this Court may file a petition to have the case reheard upon any matter of law. To such petition shall be attached, a certificate signed by two counsellors of this Court, who did not appear in the cause at its first hearing, stating their opinion that the judgment was erroneous. It must also appear that the judgment has been performed, or that its performance has been properly secured; or some sufficient cause must be shown for dispensing with the conditions. Such petition must also assign the errors complained of.

XVII. Appeals from judgment rendered ten or more days before the commencement of a term of this Court, must be filed within the first eight days of the term, or before the calling of the district to which the case belongs, otherwise they will be continued until the next term.

State Elections.

Two weeks ago we alluded to the elections, to come off in this State on the first Thursday in August. As we fear the people are not sufficiently aroused to the importance of these elections, we again refer to the subject, in order to give some information that may aid the people of the State in deciding on their course of action.

The officers to be elected are two Justices, Clerk, and a Constable for each Township, and will form the tribunal for settling the local difficulties within the Township. It behooves the people to make judicious selections of men to fill these places, and this we think, ought to be done without regard, specially, to party affiliations.

We give below, so much of the act of the General Assembly as relates to those officers and duties, from which it will be seen, as we have stated, that these elections demand the thought and attention of the people of the State.

SEC. 11. The Board of trustees shall have power to purchase and to hold for the use of the Township, such real estate as they may deem necessary, not to exceed one acre, and to erect thereon a township house, which shall be as near central in location as may be; and for the purpose of buying property and erecting such building, they are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to lay and collect a tax upon all the property in the Township, with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Township, to be held for the purpose under the direction of such Trustee as shall have authority, within their respective Townships, to lay out, alter, repair, or discontinue highways; to establish and settle ferries; to build and keep up bridges, subject to subdivision eleven, section eight, of the before recited acts concerning the government of counties; to lay off or discontinue cartways; to appoint overseers of highways; to allow and contract for the building of toll bridges, and to license the erection of gates across highways. This authority shall be exercised under the rules, regulations and penalties in all respects prescribed and imposed in chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Code, upon the Justices of the late County Courts. The Clerk of the Board shall perform the duties therein enjoined upon the Clerk of the late County Courts; and the Township Constable shall perform the duties imposed in said chapter on the Sheriff.

SEC. 16. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their Townships, and make revision, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall make out a written report, upon the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective Townships, to the County Commissioners, at least ten days before the regular terms of the Superior Courts of the County.

SEC. 18. The Board of Trustees shall audit all accounts against the Township, as directed in section ten of the act concerning the government of counties; and shall cause semi-annual publications of all accounts, so audited, to be posted at the Township house, and three other public places in the Township.

SEC. 19. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay and collect all taxes which may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the Township, and the Township Constable shall collect all taxes so laid and assessed.

SEC. 21. Each Justice of the Peace, who is a member of the Board, shall receive two dollars *per diem* for each day's attendance upon the meetings of the Board; and the Clerk shall receive the same *per diem*, with such additional compensation for his duties as Clerk as the Board may allow. —*Old North State.*

Astonishing Feat for a Boy.

A boy circus rider performed the astonishing feat of turning twenty-five consecutive somersaults on horseback in Louisville the other day. A dispute having arisen between him and the manager as to how many he was capable of turning, the latter promised him the horse, pad and bridle with which he performed the act if he turned twenty-five times. After being introduced into the ring and performing a number of very difficult but beautiful acts of horsemanship, he threw aside the whip and prepared himself for the trial. Until he completed his tenth somersault the crowd remained quiet, but when fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen were called, the most intense interest was manifested, and when he had fairly accomplished his twenty-fifth somersault the applause was deafening. Immediately after his great act, without leaving the back of his steed, which he had fairly won, he successfully accomplished the perilous and difficult act of turning five backward somersaults, making thirty in all. The horse and equipments are valued at $2,000 dollars.

A Woman Confined to her Bed for Thirty-Six Years.

[From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, June 27.]

Our obituary columns yesterday contained a notice of the death of Miss Sarah S. Lovell, at the age of sixty-seven years.—Her case is one for which a parallel can hardly be found in the whole country for long and lingering sickness. For forty years she has been out of health, and for thirty-six bed-ridden. A friend informs us that thirty-six years ago she called to see her, and she was confined to her bed, to all appearances in the last stages of consumption and apparently with but a few weeks at most, to live. Yet she has been lingering on, and what is more remarkable, has been afflicted with almost every disease, contagious or epidemic, with which our city has been afflicted. During the prevalence of the cholera she was one of its subjects, but while others, hearty and robust, were cut down, she, upon, as it were, the very brink of the grave, lived. She has been the subject of the watchful care and unremitting attention of her two sisters and her brother, the late John W. Lovell, all of whom have died before her, and since their death the widow of Mr. Lovell has, with true sisterly kindness, filled the place made vacant by the deaths of those of nearer kin.

Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.,
July 20, 1869.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WINSTON TOWNSHIP:

I have been asked frequently by different persons if I expected to allow my name to be brought before the voters of this Township, for the office of Justice. I think I have uniformly spoken of it as an uncertainty up to this time, not having obtained the consent of my mind to do so. But as the election is so close at hand, I will avail myself of this method of informing my friends that I am a candidate; but in doing so, I wish it distinctly understood that I am not before you as the representative of any party, and were my own political friends to tender me a nomination for the office of Justice, I would positively decline to accept, for the reason, that I believe that a Justice who takes a solemn oath to do justice between his fellow men, ought to be elected by the whole people solely upon his own merits, and not by party. I think the people should be guided in their choice as follows: *First*, competency, *second*, honesty, *third*, impartiality. Now if my friends think that I possess these three requisites, they can vote for me; if, on the other hand, they do not, I hope they will vote against me.

Respectfully,

T. T. BEST.

July 23d, 1869.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this place, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARY C. MICKEY, consort of Samuel T. Mickey, and daughter of Levin and Sophia Brietz, aged 27 years 10 months and 11 days.

The deceased was of a gentle, retiring, affectionate and self denying disposition. Those knowing her most intimately, loved her best, She was a consistent member of the Moravian Church, and leaves husband, parents, brothers, sister, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her early loss.

Sad as our earthly partings are, yet we find consolation in knowing that she has gone to her everlasting home, there to enjoy the bliss prepared for those who love the Lord.

Then let this hour of parting
No bitter grief record;
But be an hour of union
More blessed with our Lord!
With him to guide and save us,
No changes that await,
No earthly separations,
Can leave us desolate.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 23, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee, 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 wholesale, 2 25 retail.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 75 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 8 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 25 cents.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $1 25 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 85
Iron, Bar, 6½ a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 00 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of Cape Fear,	34
" Charlotte,	10
" Clarendon,	3
" Commerce,	16
" Fayetteville,	12
" Lexington, (old,)	2
" " (new,)	2
" " payable at Graham,	25
" North Carolina,	40
" Roxboro',	55
" Thomasville,	20
" Wadesboro',	30
" Washington,	3
" Yanceyville,	3
" Wilmington,	38
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	38
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	34
" " " (new,)	34
Greensboro Mutual Insuranee Co.,	7
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	40

DAMAR VARNISH

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PAPER WINDOW SHADES

AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.

A newsupply at the BOOKSTORE.

Seed Wheat for Sale!

I HAVE A LOT OF THE WHITE

Tappahannock or Roughton Wheat

FOR SALE.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July 23, 1869. 40–2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the tax payers of Forsyth County, that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county, their taxes for the year 1869:

At Sides' on Monday, August 9th, 1869.
At Hooksville School House, Tuesday, Aug. 10th.
At Old Town, on Wednesday, Aug. 11th.
At Brookstown, on Thursday, Aug. 12th
At Blackburn's School House, Friday, Aug. 13.
At Christian Sides,' on Saturday, Aug. 14th.
At Widow Sarah Clinard's, Jr., Monday, Aug. 16
At Henley Old Place, on Tuesday, Aug. 17th.
At V. W. Perry's, on Wednesday Aug. 18th.
At Crim's ⋈ Roads, on Thursday, Aug. 19th.
At Hardin Haizlips', on Friday Aug. 2 th.
At Branson Beeson's, on Saturday Aug. 21st.
At Salem, on Monday August 23d.
At Winston, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 24th and 25th.

When and where it is hoped that all will attend and pay their taxes, as I am compelled to have them.

I hold the tax book, furnished by the Clerk to the Court of Commissioners, ready for inspection.

All persons are requested to furnish me with a list of any one that has failed to list as the law requires.

The taxes are 35 cents for State, and 25 cts. for the county on the $100 valuation. Special tax is 51 1-12 on the $100. Poll, $1,05 State, 75 cts. county:—In all, on the Poll, $1,80, and $1,11 1-12 on the $100 valuation.

July 20th, 1869. M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

WINSTON

MALE ACADEMY,

WINSTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The fall session of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in August, and continue without interruption for 20 weeks. The Board of Trustees are glad to inform the patrons of this School that they have secured the services of ROBERT T. GRAY, a graduate of "*Bingham School*," and of the "*University of Virginia*," who will endeavor to introduce into his School the strict discipline and thorough training of those well-known Institutions.

Young men prepared for any class of college. The subjects taught in this School are the usual studies in English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the elements of Natural Science.

The following are the Rates of Tuition per session of twenty weeks.

Primary English Department,	$10
Adv'ced English " including Arithmetic	14
Ancient Languages, with higher Mathematics	18
Contingent Fee,	1

Tuition charged from time of entrance to close of session.

No deduction will be made on account of withdrawal or absence, except in case of protracted illness.

Good board can be had in the most respectable families of the town at from $10 to $12 per month.

R. GRAY, *Sec.* JOS. MASTEN, PRESIDENT.
July 9—tf.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest,)

At BLUM'S:

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS,

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ver offered to the public in this place.

sale by L. V. BLUM.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

JUST RECEIVED

AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

UNIVERSITY OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100. All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.

July 9—5w.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of

BOOKS

FOR SUMMER READING.

CALL AT.....BLUM'S.

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*.—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*.—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea*.—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt.—Sugar Cured Hams, — Bacon, Cheese, Lard.—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers.—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds.—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye.—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Castsleele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.

Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26–3m

ENCOURAGE

HOME ENTERPERIS!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THIS HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHITNNG OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further particulars call on

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.

Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869. 24–3m.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE, " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD, " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,

Just Received

and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, [*Shelly Bro. & Co.*,]

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found

GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo,	Spices
Madder,	Dye-Stuffs.
Soda,	Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of *SUGARS and COFFEES*, and the very best *CUBA MOLASSES*.

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,

One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

Real Estate Agency!

DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do, apply to

HEGE BROTHERS.

30–3m.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

AT REASONABLE RATES

At the BOOKSTORE,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Cap, Letter, Note, Billett,
plain and fancy.

Stereoscopic Views.

We invite particular attention to our selection of views. They contain some of the finest views in America, embracing

NIAGARA,
NEW YORK CITY

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $1 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION!

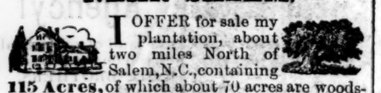
We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22–m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.



I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres,** of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

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